

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT TACOMA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

THERRON D. PITTMAN,

Defendant.

CASE NO. 12-cr-5170-RBL

ORDER DENYING MOTION TO  
SUPPRESS EVIDENCE

[Dkt. # 44]

THIS MATTER is before the Court on Defendant Pittman's Motion to Suppress Evidence Pursuant to an Unlawful Search Warrant [Dkt. #43]. Pittman is charged with delivery of a controlled substance<sup>1</sup> and unlawful position of a firearm.<sup>2</sup> Officers obtained a warrant to search Pittman's home and vehicles for evidence relating to a shooting. Pittman argues that the evidence should be suppressed, claiming that the warrant was not based on probable cause. Additionally, he claims that a *Franks* hearing is necessary, arguing that Detective Swanson intentionally omitted exculpatory evidence. Following the *Franks* hearing as requested by defendant [Dkt. #43] the Court **DENIES** the Motion to Suppress.

<sup>1</sup> 21 U.S.C. §§ 841(a)(1), (b)(1)(C).

<sup>2</sup> 18 U.S.C. 921(g).

## I. BACKGROUND

### A. Factual Allegations

On October 30, 2011, Shaun Wilson was shot in the upper thigh outside of Portland, Oregon. (Warrant, Dkt. #47, Exh. 1 at 4.) A night club surveillance video caught much of the shooting on camera, but the officers did not view the video until almost a week after the shooting. (*Id.* at 6.) According to video surveillance, Pittman arrived at the Café del Toro at 1:26 am on October 30th with two unidentified females. (*Id.* at 7.) At 2:03, Wilson entered the café. (*Id.*) Pittman approached Wilson and grabbed his hat, throwing it behind the bar. (*Id.*) The two conversed, and it appeared that the conversation became “heated.” (*Id.*)

At 2:31, it appeared that an unidentified person “held Wilson back” and attempted to diffuse the conversation. (*Id.*) Wilson and Pittman exited the bar, and Monique Salmon and two other men followed. (*Id.*) The group congregated in front of the Anchor Bar at 2:33, and an argument erupted between Pittman and one of the unidentified men. (*Id.*) Wilson attempted to break up the fight, and the group separated. (*Id.*) Pittman backed against the wall, removed his jacket, and continued arguing with Wilson or another unidentified man. (*Id.*) A flash came from Pittman in the direction of Wilson. (*Id.*) Immediately after the flash, all of the witnesses scattered. (*Id.*) Wilson bent over a pole holding his upper left thigh. (*Id.*) Pittman grabbed his jacket and then walked back towards the Café del Toro. (*Id.*)

Almost immediately after the shooting, Detective Swenson interviewed Wilson at the hospital. (*Id.* at 4.) Wilson claimed that he was shot while trying to break up a fight between two unknown people and that one of them fired several rounds into the ground. (*Id.*) He said that he did not know the identity of the person who fired the shots. (*Id.*) He claimed that the shooting was related to signing of a new artist for his music company, not his gang history. (*Id.*) He

1 indicated that he had not seen a gun and that he believed he was caught by a ricochet fragment  
2 from a round hitting the ground. (*Id.*) Through his conversation with Wilson, Detective  
3 Swenson determined that it was unlikely Wilson would cooperate with the investigation. (*Id.*)

4 Doctors at the hospital confirmed that the wound was likely a gunshot wound and  
5 explained that it went through the upper left thigh, leaving no fragments or projectiles inside the  
6 wound. (*Id.* at 5.) While at the hospital, Detective Swenson also interviewed Monique Salmon,  
7 a witness, and Natey Ayarabil; both Wilson associates. (*Id.*) Salmon informed him that she  
8 wanted to help, but did not want to discuss the incident at the hospital. (*Id.*) She explained that  
9 she was part of Wilson's music business and that the gathering that night was a celebration for a  
10 new artist. (*Id.*) She declined to discuss the incident, explaining "I'm aware of [Wilson's] gang  
11 history, and I thought I could handle it." (*Id.*) However, she informed Detective Swenson that  
12 there was a shooting and that the video from the bar would reveal everything he needed to know.  
13 (*Id.*)

14 Ayarabil informed Detective Swenson that he was not present at the shooting and was at  
15 a different nightclub. (*Id.*) When Detective Swenson pointed out what appeared to be blood on  
16 the side of Ayarabil's jeans, Ayarabil explained that it was not blood and that he had run into  
17 something. (*Id.*) Detective Swenson found Ayarabil to be guarded about details he was willing  
18 to provide and concluded the interview. (*Id.*)

19 At 5:00 am, Detective Burkeen, who had been investigating the crime scene, interviewed  
20 Wilson again. (*Id.* at 5–6.) Wilson repeated that he had been attempting to break up a fight  
21 when he heard the gunshots and realized he was hit in the leg. (*Id.* at 6.) He claimed that the  
22 shooting was unintentional and refused to identify the persons involved. (*Id.*)

1 On November 1st, Detective Burkeen received an anonymous tip identifying the shooter  
2 as “Snap.” (*Id.*) The tip said that “Snap’s” birthday is November 12th. (*Id.*) The tip described  
3 “Snap” as a black male, 37 to 38 years old, bald, with dark skin and a broad build. (*Id.*) The tip  
4 described “Snap’s” car as an old Chevrolet Bronco, which is black on the bottom and red on the  
5 top. (*Id.*) The tip said that “Snap” lives in Vancouver and frequents the Café del Toro. (*Id.*) It  
6 said “Snap” was a known drug dealer who often comes to Café del Toro right before last call.  
7 (*Id.*)

8 Detective Burkeen contacted Detective Swenson, who identified “Snap” as Pittman and  
9 sent Detective Burkeen a photograph of him. (*Id.*) Based on his experience in prior  
10 investigations Detective Burkeen knew that Pittman is an admitted “blood” gang member with a  
11 violent history and a distributor of crack cocaine. (*Id.* at 8.)

12 On November 4th, Detective Burkeen watched the surveillance footage from the night of  
13 the shooting and identified Pittman in the footage. (*Id.* at 6.)

14 On December 7th, Detective Swenson conducted physical surveillance of Pittman’s  
15 residence and observed two vehicles in the driveway: (1) a Lincoln Navigator and (2) a Ford  
16 Bronco. (*Id.* at 8.) Detective Swenson ran a criminal history check on Pittman that showed  
17 multiple felonies, including convictions for robberies, attempting to evade officers, aggravated  
18 burglary, unlawful possession of firearms, and felony burglary—which precluded Pittman from  
19 possessing a firearm. (*Id.*)

20 On December 8th, Detective Swenson conducted another physical surveillance of  
21 Pittman’s residence and observed a red 1989 Chevrolet Suburban. (*Id.*) That same night,  
22 Detective Swenson conducted a “Surveillance follow” and watched Pittman until he returned  
23 home. (*Id.*)

1     **B. Warrant**

2           The factual allegations above are based on the warrant affidavit. A Clark County Judge  
3 signed the warrant on December 13th, authorizing the search of Pittman's vehicles and residence  
4 for evidence related to the crimes of Attempted Murder, Unlawful Use of a Weapon, and Felon  
5 in Possession of a Firearm. (*Id.* at 9.)

6           The affidavit did not mention that Salmon was shown a photo lineup that included  
7 Pittman and that Salmon failed to identify any shooter. (Mot. to Suppress at 2.) The affidavit  
8 also omitted that a witness heard Wilson threaten Pittman prior to the shooting. (*Id.* at 3.)  
9 Finally, the affidavit did not state that, on November 20th, Pittman was stopped for a traffic  
10 violation and frisked for a gun. (*Id.*) Officers did not find a gun. (*Id.*)

11           The warrant was executed on December 15th. Officers discovered a Glock 9mm pistol,  
12 magazines and ammunition for the Glock, \$3,000 in cash, and twenty five grams of cocaine.  
13 Officers did not find the .45 caliber handgun specifically mentioned in the warrant but they  
14 found .45 caliber ammunition.

15     **C. Pittman's Claims**

16           Pittman now seeks suppression of the evidence, arguing (1) that the warrant was not  
17 based on probable cause and (2) that the three omissions in the warrant affidavit require a *Franks*  
18 hearing because they are material. Pittman specifically argues that the warrant was not based on  
19 probable cause because (1) the Government did not describe the reliability of the anonymous tip  
20 in the affidavit; (2) the video does not show Pittman with a gun; and (2) if the information  
21 established probable cause at one time, it was stale when the warrant was executed.

22           The Government responds that (1) the caller's tip was corroborated by the security video,  
23 and it was detailed and accurate; (2) the video showed what appeared to be a muzzled flash from  
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1 Pittman, followed by the victim grabbing his injured leg and the crowd dispersing; and (3) the  
2 information was only six weeks old, and because Pittman is a known drug dealer, it was  
3 reasonable for police to think that the gun could be in his house. The government also argues  
4 that, even if there was not probable cause, the Court should apply the good faith exception.

5 The Government also argues that a *Franks* hearing is not necessary because (1) the fact  
6 that one uncooperative witness did not identify Pittman does not negate the substantial probable  
7 cause established by the video, the tip, and other information; (2) the information that Wilson  
8 threatened Pittman actually bolsters probable cause; and (3) the fact that Pittman was unarmed  
9 during a traffic stop has nothing to do with whether he would have guns in his residence or  
10 vehicle.

## 11 II. DISUCSSION

12 A search warrant affidavit must be supported by probable cause, that is, a “‘fair  
13 probability that contraband or evidence of a crime will be found in a particular place’ based on  
14 the totality of the circumstances.” *Dawson v. City of Seattle*, 435 F.3d 1054, 1062 (9th Cir.  
15 2006) *quoting Illinois v. Gates*, 462 U.S. 213, 238 (1983). The “‘validity of a search warrant  
16 depends on the sufficiency of what is found within the four corners of the underlying affidavit.”  
17 *United States v. Taylor*, 716 F.2d 701, 705 (9th Cir. 1983). The affidavit must establish probable  
18 cause to believe that contraband or evidence will be found at the place to be searched. Fed. R.  
19 Crim P. 41. In examining a search, courts “‘examine the ‘totality of the circumstances’ in a  
20 ‘common-sense’ manner.” *United States v. Mayer*, 560 F.3d 948, 956 (9th Cir. 2009), *citing*  
21 *United States v. Diaz*, 491 F.3d 1074, 1078 (9th Cir. 2007). The issuing judge’s finding of  
22 probable cause is entitled to great deference. *United States v. Terry*, 911 F.2d 272, 275 (9th Cir.  
23 1990). The affidavit need only establish “a reasonable nexus between the activities supporting  
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1 probable cause and the locations to be searched.” *United States v. Ocampo*, 937 F.2d 485, 490  
2 (9th Cir. 1991). “In making this determination, the [issuing judge] may rely on the conclusions  
3 of experienced police officers regarding where evidence is likely to be found.” *Id.*

4 The affidavit met the modest standard of probable cause. There is no question a crime  
5 was committed. The anonymous caller provided extremely detailed information and effectively  
6 identified Pittman as the shooter. The security videos showed a running argument between  
7 Pittman and Sean Wilson that appeared to culminate with Pittman shooting Sean Wilson.  
8 Pittman does not challenge the accuracy of any of that information. The anonymous caller’s  
9 information coupled with the video tape provides reliable, irrefutable evidence of a crime that  
10 was committed by Mr. Pittman.

11 As for defendant’s staleness argument, the Ninth Circuit and other courts have repeatedly  
12 ruled that information in firearms investigations does not become stale that quickly. *United*  
13 *States v. Collins*, 61 F.3d 1379, 1384-85 (9th Cir. 1995). The case law recognizes the fact that  
14 firearms “are durable goods useful to their owners for long periods of time.” *United States v.*  
15 *Singer*, 943 F.2d 758, 763 (7th Cir. 1981). The affidavit explained that Pittman, as a person  
16 involved in gang activity and drug dealing, was especially likely to have a gun. There was  
17 probable cause to believe that, even if Pittman had disposed of the gun, this kind of evidence  
18 would still be found in his house (as it was, in the form of .45 caliber ammunition). The Search  
19 Warrant in this case authorized the police to search for ammunition, magazines, holsters, gun  
20 cleaning equipment, receipts, owner’s manuals, or other firearm accessories that could have  
21 connected Pittman to the shooting.

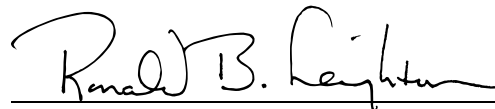
22 Finally, the Search Warrant is subject to a deferential standard given that an objective  
23 magistrate weighed the information in the affidavit and found probable cause to authorize the  
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1 search. In *United States v. Leon*, 468 U.S. 897 (1984) the Supreme Court held that evidence  
2 should not be excluded if officers acted in reasonable reliance on a warrant, later found to be  
3 invalid, issued by a detached and neutral magistrate. Ninth Circuit cases have distinguished  
4 “facially deficient” search warrants and have declined to apply the *Leon* exception to them.  
5 *Center Art Galleries-Hawaii, Inc. v. United States*, 875 F.2d 747 (9th Cir. 1989). However, in  
6 the case of warrants appearing valid on their face, but lacking a sufficient affidavit, the circuit  
7 has applied *Leon* unless the affidavit is a “bare bones” affidavit. See *United States v.*  
8 *Michaelian*, 803 F.2d 1042, 1046-48 (9th Cir. 1986).

9 Here the affidavit is sufficiently detailed and sufficiently particularized that the warrant is  
10 supported by probable cause. The omissions in the affidavit raised by the defendant are  
11 insignificant in the totality of circumstances. The lack of cooperation from eyewitnesses was not  
12 surprising or in any way remarkable. The threat by the victim against the defendant does nothing  
13 but bolster the argument that the defendant was the shooter, and the staleness argument is  
14 without merit. The officers’ fruitless “pat down” of Pittman on another occasion does not  
15 diminish the reality of the information about the October 30, 2011 crime.

16 The Motion to Suppress Evidence [Dkt. #44] is **DENIED**.

17 Dated this 2nd day of January, 2013.

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20 Ronald B. Leighton  
21 United States District Judge  
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